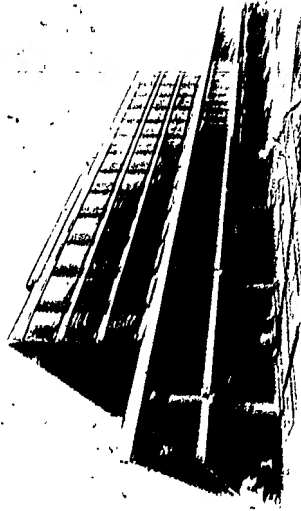


# Strathcona Collegiate Institute

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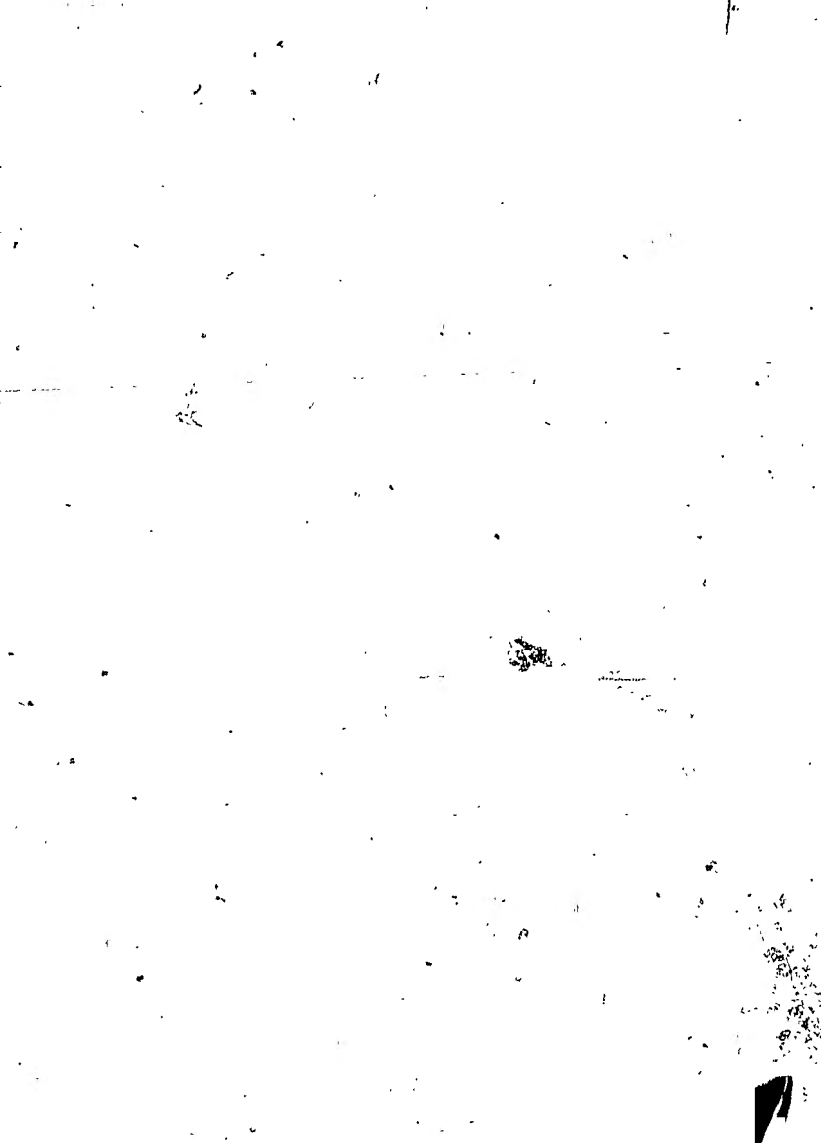




**Strathcona Collegiate  
Institute**



**Normal Training**



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## PROGRAM

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1 VOCAL SOLO

MR. PATTON

2 ADDRESS

A. J. ROBERTSON, Esq., M. P., P.  
*Leader of Opposition*

3 MANDOLIN SOLO

MR. M. LUCK, U. S.

4 ADDRESS

Prof. W. H. ALEXANDER  
*University of Alberta*

5 VIOLIN SOLO (Piano Accompaniment)

MISS M. POTTER MR. BRUNARD POTTER

6 ADDRESS

Geo. A. McKee, B. A.  
*Principal of Strathcona Schools*

7 VOCAL SOLO

**God Save the King**

Refreshments will be served any time during the evening in the South-east room  
on the first floor

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**SOUVENIR OF OPENING**

BY

**STRATHCONA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE**

**WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1900**

BY

**HIS HONOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR BULYEA**





ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE  
BOSTON, MASS.



HON. GEORGE H. K. BULYEA, B. A., LL. D.  
*Formerly Governor of Alberta*



HON. A. C. RUTHERFORD, B. A., B. C., LL. D.  
*Minister of Education*

## Description of New Collegiate Institute Building

THE citizens of Strathcona believe that in their new Collegiate Institute they have a building which for perfection of general plan, elaborate equipment and suitability to secondary school needs, is not surpassed anywhere in the West. The corner-stone of this building was laid with appropriate ceremonies by the Minister of Education on October 18th, 1907. It occupies a central position in grounds which reach the full length of a block, facing north with the main entrance on Second Avenue. This central location is a tribute to the foresight of the Board in securing the additional land while it was still available.

The Institute is a fine building of four storeys, upwards of one hundred feet in length, with a splendid foundation of gray sandstone from the upper Easatchewan river. The superstructure is of red pressed brick with pilnith of Kootenay marble. The entrances are all faced with broad columns of the same stone, and propoosess the visitor at once. Massive apronches of stone topped with marble lead up to these entrances. Above the main entrance is a central dome which carries the flagstaff and gives balance to the whole. Architecturally, it is a handsome building and makes a valuable addition to the group of pleasing and substantial structures which Strathcona is yearly erecting.

Passing into the building off Second Avenue one enters a broad, roomy vestibule and ascends to the first floor by a flight of six steps. Here the general plan of the building becomes clear as the visitor glances along the spacious corridor extending east and west through its entire length. A similar corridor from which the various rooms open is found on the the second floor. On these two floors are ten rooms fully equipped for teaching purposes, three rooms intended as private studies for the masters, a Principal's office and a combined Board Room and Library. In the top of the building is a large assembly hall and in the basement the heating and ventilating apparatus.

The interior is finished in old oak throughout, while the walls are wainscoted in dark green burlap giving the whole a soft and restful effect. Above the doors leading from the corridors are large transoms with glass in small squares, giving the old-English effect of lighting and the corridor a dignified and stately appearance. On all the stairways inside the building a specially prepared cement step has been placed, which not only adds to the general appearance of the stair, but does away with any danger of unsightly steps through constant wear.

For heating and ventilating the Pease Economy System of combined hot air and steam is in use, and so satisfactory has it proven that even in the coldest weather the building is easily kept at any desired temperature. A large fan, operated by electric motor, provides circulation, and keeps continually drawing off the cold air from the bottom of the room either to be again heated or passed out of the building according as one or another vent is opened or closed. The most perfect appliance in connection with this is the thermostat, or automatic temperature regulator. In every room in direct connection with the radiator coil, and operated by air pressure, is a thermometer. This registers accurately the temperature of the room, and may be set at any desired point, say, 68 degrees or 70 degrees. When the room reaches a temperature corresponding to the point at which this is set, immediately the steam is automatically shut off and the radiators become cold within three or four minutes. So long as the temperature remains at this point no change takes place, but let the temperature drop a couple of degrees and the steam immediately comes on and increases the heat until again cut off automatically. This system not only works thus theoretically, but has been in use during the past month and has been proven to actually regulate the temperature in the manner set forth above.

No description of the Collegiate Institute would be ade-

quite without some attempt to explain its special adaptation for the work for which it is designed. In the basement in addition to the rooms ordinarily incident to such places, as furnace and fan rooms, lavatories and store rooms, there are two gymnasiums and two play rooms, one each for the boys and girls. The boys also have a room designed for shower baths, and these, it is expected, will be put in later. The girls plan to use their gymnasium for indoor basketball, and the boys will have theirs equipped with such essentials as mattresses, jumping horse, parallel bars, travelling rings, ladders and such other apparatus as can be used effectively.

West of the main entrance on the first floor is the Principal's office, furnished in golden oak and equipped with a private telephone line connecting the other schools with headquarters. In the northwest corner is the Language Class Room, furnished with the new American adjustable desk. This was purchased largely as an experiment, but is proving very popular both from its roominess and independence of all neighbors. The English Class Room occupies the northeast corner, and between it and the vestibule is a private room used as a study and reception room by the High School masters. Every room in the building, from fan-room to stage dressing room is lighted with electricity. The class rooms are each furnished with two lamps and the corridors with three lights, each of heavy candle-power. The lighting is most complete, and the laboratories are wired, with plug connections at every desk. The Science Lecture Room and Assembly Hall are also sufficiently heavily fused for lantern work.

The whole of the south side on the first floor is devoted to Science and Mathematics. Later, when the entire building is in use for collegiate work, all this room will be devoted to Science. The most westerly room is the Chemical Laboratory, which is designed after plans submitted by the L. E. Knott Apparatus Co., of Boston, Mass., and is similar in lay-out to the large American High Schools. In the front of the room is a large lecture table for the demonstrator, and in two rows down the room are ten students' tables, each designed for two students. All tables are furnished with water, electricity and fume closets. Along the east wall are large supply cases, and a large fume closet for more delicate experiments. This

laboratory communicates with the Science Class Room by means of two short halls. Off one of these opens a "balance" room, furnished with concrete floor and heavy table, and beside this is a private laboratory for the demonstrators' original research work. Off the other hall is a photographic dark room for the amateur student photographers, with ruby and orange light and a specially designed sink for developing and washing pictures. Beyond this is a room for keeping excess supplies of a fragile nature.

Between the two laboratories is a Lecture Room, at present used for Mathematics, but later to be used in connection with the Science work. It is then to be fitted with a gallery so that the rear seat students will be raised about four feet from the floor, that they may see class experiments performed by the demonstrator in front and see lantern pictures. In front is a sliding blackboard on pulleys, which drops to the floor, leaving a large specially prepared wall surface, on which, as a screen, lantern pictures may be thrown. This will be of inestimable value in teaching Geography, Elementary Biology, Botany, History and other subjects. The room is so arranged that it can be made absolutely dark at any time of day.

In the eastern end is a Physics Laboratory, also after plans submitted by the Knott Company, and equipped for individual work on the part of the student. Apparatus recently secured from England makes the equipment for this work very complete.

The second floor, with the exception of the Board Room, is leased to the University of Alberta. Here are four Class Rooms, the President's office, University Library, and a Physical Laboratory, making very comfortable quarters.

The Assembly Hall is a large, well-lighted room, capable of seating about five hundred people. It has a good, deep stage, and is well furnished with dressing rooms suitable for amateur theatrical work, when such shall be undertaken.

The citizens are proud of this building, and may well be so, for in few places on the continent can students find a place where secondary school education may be carried on under such favorable conditions.

## Teaching Staff Collegiate Institute



G. F. McNALLY, B. A.  
English Master



G. A. McKEE, B. A.  
Principal



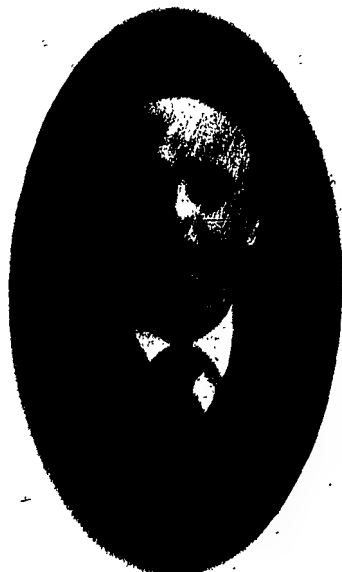
E. W. HOWARTHSON, B. A.  
Science Master



Mr. B. B. B.



Mr. B. B. B.



Mr. B. B. B.



Strathcona  
Public  
School Board  
1908-9



J. H. McPHERSON



A. T. MILLER  
SCHOOL'S PRESIDENT



J. WILLIAMS



H. B. MACGREGOR



DUCQUESNE STREET SCHOOL.  
BUILT 1866

## Historical Sketch of Stratheona Schools

It is hardly seventeen years since the first school was then the very Indianhead village of South Edmington. It was in the spring of 1882 that a few of the residents of the village got together and decided that the children of the community should be provided with educational advantages. A public school district was organized and a trustees board elected. It is interesting to know that the gentlemen who constituted the first school board are still honored residents of the city, viz: John Walter Lehmann, Joseph McDonald and John J. McKenzie. Joseph V. McDonald, now of Beaver Lake, was the first secretary of the board.

The trustees found lost no time in securing a temporary schoolman and a teacher. A room in a frame building where the Unionist Store now stands was secured, and Mr. White, a Presbyterian ministerial student, was engaged as teacher that same spring. Between 15 and 20 children assembled for instruction. A few months later the school was moved to a little log house owned by Mr. Vic. Anderson, son of Mr. Oleg Anderson, of Edmington, the picture of which is given on the last page of this brochure. This year was ended with the late Mr. William Copley, of Ladue, as teacher.

The number of pupils increased with the rapid growth of the village incident to the C. and P. railway making it their northern terminus. A more commodious school building became a necessity. Plans were prepared, which are still exact, for a frame building, 20 by 30 feet, with a little porch in front. This building was erected at a cost of \$400 in the fall of 1882 on a plot of land on Whyte Avenue about opposite Dr. Collman's present home. A picture of this building also appears on the last page of this pamphlet.

Miss M. C. Clark, now Mrs. J. W. Math, became the first teacher in the new building at New Year, 1883, and for six years continued to be a member of the teaching staff, which gradually increased with the number of pupils. It very soon became apparent that larger quarters were required for the school, and the school board began in 1888 the erection of a solid brick four-room school building on the eastern half of the premises now occupied by the new Catholic Institute building.

In 1890 Mr. D. W. McKenzie, now Deputy Minister of Education for this province, was appointed principal of the school, and began his work with two assistants. Mrs. McKenzie remained as principal for eight years, ending the schools of this city in the highest degree of efficiency of any in the West. In 1898 the staff consisted of six teachers, and in 1901 of seven. In the latter year the recently erected school was opened, and was soon fully occupied. Throughout Mr. McKenzie's tenure as principal the late Mr. Thomas Bennett, first Mayor of Strathcona, was chairman of the Public School board, and Mr. Rutheford, now Premier and Minister of Education, was the secretary.

At New Year, 1904, Mr. McKenzie resigned the principalship of the Strathcona schools to become chief clerk in the Department of Education in the Provincial Government in Regina, a position which led to his appointment as Deputy Minister of Education in Alberta immediately upon the organization of the new province. Mr. McKenzie was succeeded in the principalship by Mr. W. H. Thompson, B.A., who continued in that capacity until midsummer, 1906, when he was retained to accept a more comprehensive post in the educational system of the province, becoming first an inspector of schools and soon thereafter also principal of the Protestant Normal

school. The schools continued to flourish and the number of pupils to increase. At the close of Mr. Thompson's principalship the staff numbered twelve teachers in the public and one in the separate school.

In 1886 the Public School Board opened a new high school building in the west end on Ferguson Street, and in 1897 the separate school found another on Second Avenue North, and the ten classrooms in the building. It was expected that this accommodation would be ample for several years, but the very rapid growth of the city in 1901 made it apparent to the School Board that still another building for secondary education was necessary, and initial steps were taken in that year for the magnificent structure which is today being formally opened.

Mr. H. H. Dolphin, B.A., succeeded Mr. Thompson in the principalship and continued until midsummer last, when he resigned and returned to the East. The present principal, Mr. C. A. Stedman, B.A., was appointed and entered upon his duties in the autumn of 1906. Early this year he has decided the task of perfecting the organization of the schools to meet the changing conditions from 1907 to 1912.

The teaching staffs of all the schools of the city now number 19, and the number of pupils enrolled last year were 1,016, of this number 414 in the Collegiate Institute department.

The teaching staffs of the separate schools in the city at the present time are composed as follows:

Collegiate Institute: C. A. Stedman, B.A., Principal; C. F. McNulty, B.A., English Master; C. W. Hutchinson, B.A., Science Master.

Grandin School: Standard V, F. B. Pack, B.A.; Standard IV, Miss L. M. Bell; Standard III, Miss J. Porter; Standard II, Miss J. Porter; Standard I, Miss C. B. Monahan; Standard III, Miss E. M. Lorrain; Standard IA, Miss A. Thompson.

Thompson School: Standard V, B. J. Johnson; Standard IV, Miss C. B. Lorrain; Standard III, Miss M. P. Kirkwood; Standard II, Miss J. P. Montemery; Standard I, Miss A. D. Lyle; Standard IB, Miss M. B. Bell; Standard IA, Miss B. Hutchinson.

St. Anthony's School: Miss W. Cahill, Miss M. P. Lorrain.

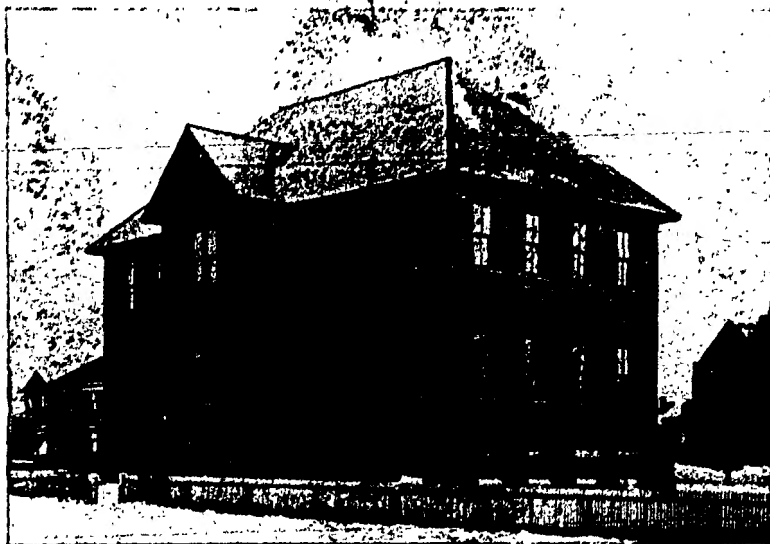
In 1902 Lady Strathcona made a generous gift of \$1,500 to the Strathcona schools, which was used to obtain the nucleus of a science equipment that is unsurpassed in the province. A very creditable library has been provided largely by gifts from friends of the schools, notably Premier Balfour, who retains a deep interest in the school district, for which he was secretary for several years, positions which he was called to the larger sphere of the portfolio of education in the provincial government.

The School Boards of Strathcona have from the beginning of the year's career shown wisdom in acquiring ample grounds for the schools. Both the Queen and Grandin Street schools are surrounded by whole blocks of campus, and the Collegiate Institute has half a block. The result of this provision for the health of the pupils is an unusually robust and vigorous lot of boys and girls, excelling in athletic sports of all kinds.

The records of Strathcona school students, especially in high school work, have been excellent ever since secondary education was undertaken here.



GRANDIN STREET SCHOOL  
Built 1901



ST. ANTHONY'S SEPARATE SCHOOL  
Erected 1901

## Former Principals of Strathcona Schools



W. H. THOMPSON, B.A.

Now Vice-Principal of Provincial  
Normal School



D. M. McKENZIE, B.A.

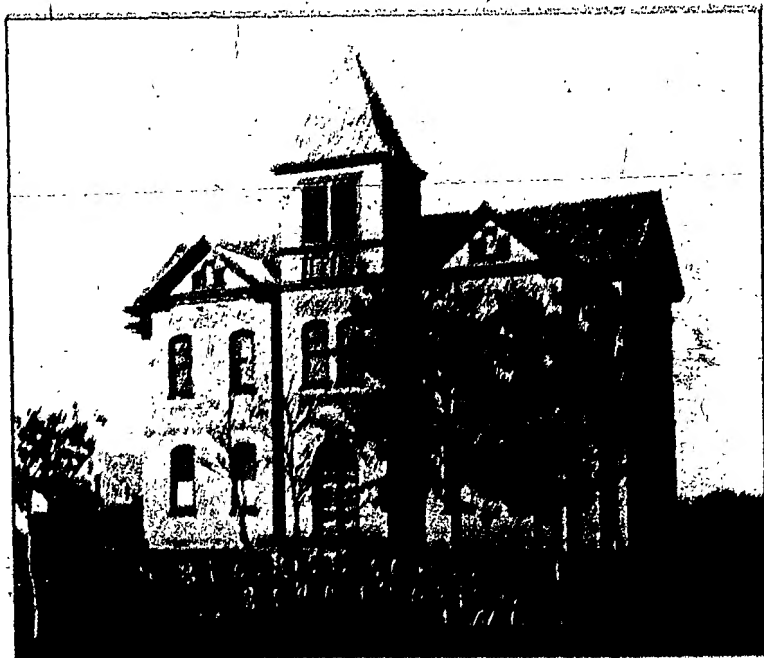
Now Deputy Minister of Education



H. S. JENKINS, M.A.

Now of Montreal, P. Q.

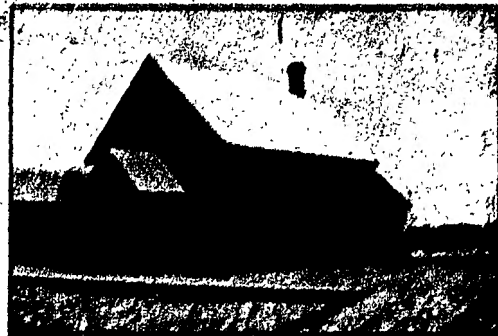
## Historic Schools of Stratheona



STRATHEONA SCHOOL, BUILT 1901



FIRST SCHOOL, 1882



SECOND SCHOOL, 1888



